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ABSTRACT

Over 120 resources for teaching secondary and postsecondary level students about the Soviet Union, most of which have been produced since 1980, are listed in this guide. A resource list focusing on "Ten Things Soviets Say You Should Read to Understand Them" precedes annotated citations of articles; books; curricula; organizations involved in Soviet Studies and Soviet-American relations; audiovisual materials; and additional resources such as information exchanges, newsletters, directories, reports, and pen pal exchanges. Although resources cover a variety of topics, the majority deal with U.S.-Soviet relations and issues related to the nuclear arms race. In most cases, author, date, annotation, price, and publisher information are provided for each title. (LH)

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ABOUT ESR

Educators for Social Responsibility is a national, non-profit membership organization of educators, parents, and other concerned individuals who believe that the nuclear age demands new approaches to education. ESR is committed to presenting divergent views in the classroom on nuclear issues; to dealing with young people's questions and fears about the threat of nuclear war; and to fostering citizen participation in decision-making about the nuclear arms race. ESR researches students' attitudes toward nuclear issues, assesses educational materials, develops curricula, sponsors conferences and professional development programs, and provides speakers and consultation services.

**LEARNING ABOUT THE SOVIETS:
SELECTED TEACHING RESOURCES**

The most extensive source of Russian and Soviet literature in translation in the United States is available from Imported Publications, 320 West Ohio St., Chicago, IL 60610. ESR believes that it is preferable, when teaching about the Soviet Union at any level, to find ways in which the Soviets may speak for themselves.

To this end, one of our colleagues has shared with us the list below of "Ten Things Soviets Say You Should Read to Understand Them." Although the suggestions come from only one Soviet at present, rather than from "the Soviets," and, therefore, are necessarily arbitrary, we think the listing is still valuable. All of the books have been published within the last ten years.

The rest of our bibliography, written primarily by non-Soviets, provides some analysis about the Soviet Union. While these resources are widely used in classrooms, we encourage teachers to consider using Soviet "voices" in addition to these accounts or even to replace them.

"Ten Things Soviets Say You Should Read to Understand Them"

Aitmatov, Chinghiz. A Day Lasts Longer than a Century. A novel about a person who had spent all his life in a remote place of Kazakhstan, and how the history of the country is reflected in his life. Indiana Univ. Press, paperback.

Arbatov, G and Oltmans, V. The Soviet Viewpoint. Dodd, Mead & Co., 1983. (See BOOKS)

Baltushis, Y. The Story of Yuzas. A story about a Lithuanian peasant, published in the USSR in both Lithuanian and Russian, that takes place between 1930-1940.

Granin, D. The Picture. About a Mayor of a provincial Russian town, this novel has human interest and may tell something about how local Soviet government works.

_____. The Siege Book. A collection of documents, letters and memoirs about the siege of Leningrad during World War II.

Pickul, V. The Struggle of Iron Chancellors. A bit of diplomatic history, this novel is about the confrontation between Russian Foreign Minister Prince Gorchakov and German Chancellor Count Otto Bismarck in the second half of the 19th century.

Shukshin, V. Stories. The late author is perhaps one of the most popular writers in the Soviet Union. His heroes are the first generation of people who moved from rural areas to cities, a significant share of the population.

Troepolsky, G. White Bim Black Ear. A touching story of a dog in a big city, this book also is about the relationships between human beings and between human beings and nature.

The Constitution of the USSR.

Basic Trends of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981 - 1985 and until 1990. Report of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR N. A. Tikhonov to the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

ARTICLES

"Are the Soviets Interested in Arms Control?" Jane Sharp. World Policy Journal, Summer, 1984. Valuable for looking at arms control from the Soviet point of view, presenting Soviet interests and concerns, and for its historical perspective.

"But What About Our Fear of the Russians?" Barry Childers. Interhelp Resources. 623 Monroe St., Easton, PA 18042. 8 pp. Presented at the International Congress of Philosophy in Montreal, August, 1983. Discusses the source of our fears; projection; consequences and solutions.

"But What About the Russians?" John E. Mack. Harvard Magazine. March-April, 1982. Beginning with an excellent summary and discussion of the special "psychologic and psychiatric problems that grow out of the nature of the . . . unique properties" of nuclear weapons, Mack's article then focuses on the singular concern - "But what about the Russians?" - that he believes informs the most problematic resistance: citizen involvement in and the taking of responsibility for the regaining of control over the nuclear arms race.

"Citizen Diplomacy." David Landau. New Age Journal, 342 Western Ave., Brighton, MA 02135. January, 1984. \$2.00. A review of people-to-people exchange programs, tours and peacemaking efforts.

"Danger in Moscow." Seweryn Bialer. The New York Review of Books. February 16, 1984. A seminal piece on the Soviet Union, by a Soviet expert, although references to Andropov's incapacitated leadership are now obsolete. In his third trip to Moscow in thirteen months, Bialer reports that the Soviets view the US nuclear weapons buildup as American determination to alter the balance of power in its own favor; that Soviet leaders portray Reagan as a new Hitler, preparing for war; and that the press daily vilifies America, more than at any time since Stalin.

"Physics and Mathematics Schools." Valery Prut. New World Review, November/December, 1980. This article, plus two others in this issue, cover different aspects of education in the Soviet Union.

"Resistances to Knowing." John E. Mack. In Harvard Educational Review, Special Issue, August, 1984, on "Education and the Threat of Nuclear War." A brilliant article by the Harvard psychoanalyst, who has studied the impact of the nuclear arms race on young people. Explores reasons why educators and parents - both individually and collectively - resist dealing with the nuclear issue.

"Sovieticus." Stephen Cohen. The Nation, May 12, 1984. An excellent, short discussion for including in a unit or course on teaching about the Soviet Union with older students. Princeton Professor Cohen argues here that "American newspapers, magazines and television networks, with their collective power to shape public opinion and influence government policy," exacerbate the

Cold War and control the demonization process of the Soviets by failing to present a balanced view of the Soviet Union.

"Soviets Seen Through Red-tinted Glasses." William A. Dorman. Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, February, 1985, pp. 18-22. This compelling article asks, "What role do the media themselves play in establishing...perceptions about the Soviets in the public mind...?" The author argues that the American news media does not "lie or make things up. Of far greater concern than truth or untruth is the interpretation that demonstrable truths receive." The argument concludes that the media are blatantly anti-Soviet and require a "Journalists for Social Responsibility." This article is educationally useful for its specific examples as well as its ideas.

"US-Soviet Military Facts," The Defense Monitor, Vol. XI, No. 6, 1982. Center for Defense Information, 303 Capitol Gallery West, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, Washington, DC 20024. The CDI newsletter analyzes issues bearing upon excessive defense expenditures or forces. This issue assesses the elements of US and Soviet military strengths and weaknesses.

"US-Soviet Relations: The Arms Race and Coexistence." In Great Decisions. Foreign Policy Association, 205 Lexington Ave., New York, NY 10016. 1983. Accompanying Teachers' Guide. For use in high school/college courses in US history, government, international relations and the like. Uses clear and concise language and a scrupulously objective tone to present impartial background and analysis.

"US-Soviet Relations: To the Summit and Beyond," The Defense Monitor, Vol. XIII, No. 2, 1984. Center for Defense Information (see above). Based on the premise that the nuclear arms race is a consequence of the antagonism that has long dominated US-Soviet relations; and that "world peace is dependent on US-Soviet cooperation, understanding, and mutual restraint," this newsletter argues that the two countries "must begin the process of rebuilding their relationship" - with such acts as a symbolic summit meeting and confidence building unilateral initiatives by both countries - if the nuclear threat is to be brought under control.

"What About the Russians?" George F. Kennan. Evolutionary Blues, Vol. 2, 1983. Editor, David Hoffman, Box 40187, San Francisco, CA 94140. This superb, 9-page summary of Kennan's views from three of his longer writings (in The New Yorker, The Atlantic Monthly, and The Nuclear Delusion) brings together the heart of Kennan's contributions to the education of Americans about the Soviet Union. "The differences between my own view of East-West relations and the views of my various critics," writes Kennan, "...have been...not about the meaning of what we see, but, rather, about what it is that we see in the first place."

What Kennan sees is a group of troubled, elderly Soviet leaders "whose choices and possibilities are severely constrained...[who are] prisoners of their own past and their

country's past...of antiquated ideology...of [a] rigid system of power...of insecurity, the lack of inner self-confidence, the distrust of foreigners...the passion for secrecy, the neurotic fear of penetration by other powers into areas close to their borders, and a persistent tendency, resulting from all these other factors, to overdo the creation of military strength."

In contrast, others view the Soviet Union as an unthreatened power, expansionist and aggressive - especially in the Third World - not seriously limited in their designs by any internal problems and pursuing a gargantuan military buildup unexplainable by defensive needs.

"What We Really Know About Russia." Leslie H. Gelb. The New York Times Magazine, October 20, 1984. Gelb, the Times's national security correspondent, argues that "despite the continuing and important puzzles about Kremlin politics and personalities...we now know a great deal about the Soviet Union. The problem now...is to absorb and better use that knowledge."

"Why the Soviet Union Thinks It Can Fight and Win a Nuclear War." Richard Pipes. Commentary, July 1977. A respected academic historian at Harvard, former director of the Russian Research Center there and influential Reagan Administration advisor, Professor Pipes's hard-line thinking is essential reading. Pipes believes that Soviet strategic nuclear doctrine "asserts that while an all-out nuclear war would indeed prove extremely destructive to both parties [US and USSR], its outcome would not be mutual suicide; the country better prepared for it and in possession of a superior strategy could win and emerge a viable society."

BOOKS

Battle of Stalingrad. Children's Press, Chicago, 1981. For children. Maps, photographs. The description and pictures of the battle convey well the suffering and sacrifice of the Soviet people during the Second World War.

Dangerous Relations. Adam B. Ulam. New York: Oxford University Press, 1983. Background reading by one of the former directors of the Harvard Russian Research Center.

Fast Train Russia. Jay Higginbotham. Dodd, Mead & Co.: New York, 1983. Hardcover, \$8.95. 128 pp. A true narrative of a 6,000 mile train journey on the Trans-Siberian railway in 1966 of a young American school teacher alone from the farthest tip of southeastern Russia to Moscow. The author experiences personal isolation, friendship, loss and triumph.

Fierce and Gentle Warriors. Stories by Mikhail Sholokhov, Nobel Prize Winner in Literature, 1965. Doubleday.

From Russia to USSR: A Narrative and Documentary History. Janet B. Vaillant and John Richards II. The Independent School Press,

51 River St., Wellesley Hills, MA 02181. 1985. Paper, 379 pp. Designed for students and organized into six chapters - Geography, Old Russian Culture, Imperial Russia, the Revolution, 1928-Present and The Soviet Union Today - this handsome, well-researched book represents the contributions of many teachers under the organization of Vaillant at the Harvard Soviet and East European Language and Area Center.

Many of the materials included are edited from primary sources (speeches, reports, the press, books) and eyewitness accounts often unavailable to classroom teachers. As a result, American students who use this book will be exposed to more diverse sources of information about the U.S.S.R. than usual.

The book also lists supplementary readings at the end of each chapter and provides useful illustrations and photographs, a glossary and historical chronology, and charts and maps.

Growing Up in the Soviet Union: From the Cradle to the Coming of Age. Miriam Morton. Progress Publishers, Moscow, 1982. (To be ordered from Imported Publications.) Informal but factual study, written in glowing terms. Morton is a writer, anthologist and translator of books for and about children and youth. Several of her other books, based on eleven visits to the Soviet Union, cover the education and rearing of young people in the Soviet Union, with special emphasis on esthetic education. She has also published, for young readers, Pleasures and Palaces: The After-School Activities of Soviet Children and Youth. Other titles are: The Arts and the Soviet Child, A Harvest of Russian Children's Literature, The Moon is like a Silver Sickle: A Celebration of Poetry by Soviet Children and Youth.

Life in Russia. Michael Binyon. Pantheon Books, NY, 1983. 286 pp. \$15.95 hardcover. Former London Times bureau chief in Moscow, Binyon in this book tries to humanize the Soviet people by "emphasiz[ing] the importance of human qualities and individual personalities," rather than stressing the Soviet Union as an abstract political entity, a military superpower, a rival, an ideology or a system. The author admits that he was isolated from "everyday realities" and, therefore, inevitably led "a very artificial life, very different from that of ordinary Russians...No Westerner is ever permitted to learn more than a fraction of what goes on in such an obsessively secretive society." Focusing mostly on life in Moscow, Binyon writes about the people who do not get into trouble and the lives and concerns of the great majority of Soviet citizens.

The Nuclear Delusion: Soviet-American Relations in the Atomic Age. George F. Kennan. Pantheon Books. 208 pp. 1982. Paper, \$4.95. Kennan's book places the US-USSR relationship into a vital historical perspective. As a result, the ability to render events as the Soviets perceive them is the singular educational value of this book by America's pre-eminent Soviet expert. A collection of Kennan's writings and thoughts about Soviet-American relations over several decades, the book is superb for college/university/adult education and background, and is also usable in part in high school.

Because Kennan nearly singlehandedly wrote the policy of containment, which was to the 1950s what deterrence theory has been to succeeding decades, his sober voice is critical in demonizing the Soviets.

Russia and the Russians: Inside the Closed Society. Kevin Close. New York and London. W. W. Norton and Co. 1984. 350 pp. \$17.50. The Washington Post's former Moscow bureau chief from 1977-'80, Close chose to portray the devastating repressiveness and brutality in the lives of dissidents. As a result, his book can not be called a balanced account, but it vividly describes conditions for those who come into conflict with the government. Whether or not such "case studies" can increase Americans' understanding of the Soviet Union as a whole has been a thorn in reviews of this book. Close writes that "...close up, the truth of Russia was far more painful than I ever could have imagined."

Russia and the United States: US-Soviet Relations From the Soviet Point of View. Nikolai V. Sivachev and Nikolai N. Yakovlev. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, 1979.

Russia: Broken Idols, Silent Dreams. David Shipler. Penguin. 1983. Paperback, \$7.95. Shipler was The New York Times bureau chief in Moscow from 1977-'80. As the title hints, this book emphasizes the negatives in Soviet society. Shipler's motivation in writing the book was his desire "to look beneath the surface, past the leadership changes, dissidents' trials, economic statistics, and diplomatic negotiations." Shipler admits that his book focuses primarily on the Russians as one nationality out of a hundred because they are the "dominant group, numerically and politically."

Russian Journal. Andrea Lee. Vintage. 1984. 235 pp. Paper, \$4.95. (Selections from this work previously appeared in The New Yorker. The original edition was published in 1981.) As a Harvard graduate student in English, and Russian-speaking wife of a Harvard doctoral student in Russian history, Lee spent 10 months in the Soviet Union in 1978-'79, living among Russian students. She feels that the couple's youth and locale gave her greater access to everyday Soviet life than journalists and diplomats have. Her journal is a compelling, well-written account, not of the "character of a political system, or a people," but of daily encounters.

The Russians. Hedrick Smith. Updated and expanded edition of a classic 1976 book. Times Books. 1983. Paperback. A former New York Times correspondent in the Soviet Union, who journeyed extensively, Smith writes skillfully and creatively about his contacts with the Soviet people. He includes many personal interviews, which give his book immediacy. Chapters cover corruption, religion, dissent, women, The Party, and Siberia. Highly readable. Appropriate for high school students - adults.

Russian Roulette: The Superpower Game. Arthur Macy Cox. With a Soviet commentary by Georgy Arbatov. Times Books. 1982. First,

Cox presents reasons why the danger of accidental nuclear war has increased alarmingly. Next, he charges the Soviet Union with disastrous "blunders" in Angola, Ethiopia and Afghanistan, among other "military adventures." After a lengthy focus on the nature of the triumph of the American hawks, Cox then reaches the heart of his book: He outlines a basis for Soviet-American negotiations, which encompasses both military interventionism and nuclear disarmament.

Arbatov - member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and director of the Institute of US and Canadian Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR - responds in a penultimate chapter.

The Russian Threat: Its Myths and Realities. Jim Garrison and Pyare Shivpuri. Gateway Books, London. 1983. 344 pp. Paperback. This book examines "the reality of the Soviet Union behind the 'myths of the 'Russian threat.'" The authors conclude that the Cold War "is not essentially one of ideologies, although the conflict that divides them [the superpowers] is couched in ideological terms. It is not primarily a conflict between capitalism and communism, democracy and dictatorship, or individual rights and collective tyranny...what emerges is a geopolitical rivalry between two superpowers...[whose] fears and grievances" are predominantly military and economic. The momentum of these military-industrial complexes - on both sides - is now self-generating.

The Russian Version of the Second World War: The History of the War as Taught to Soviet Schoolchildren. Graham Lyons, ed. New York and London: Facts on File, 1975.

Russia's Future: The Communist Education of Soviet Youth. Kitty Weaver. Praeger Publisher, NY 1981. Discussion of the Pioneer organization, including military games, interspersed with many personal anecdotes.

Soviet Almanac. Novosti Press members. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, NY, 1981. The land, work and life in the Soviet Union as seen by the members of the official Soviet press. With color photographs.

Soviet Education. Nigel Grant. Penguin, London & NY, 1979 (rev.). Good overview of the educational system seen as a whole against the geographical, social, historical and political background, with some comparison to British education.

Soviet Perceptions of the United States. Morton Schwartz. University of California Press, 1978.

The Soviet Union and the Arms Race. David Holloway. Yale University Press, 1983. 184 pp. \$14.95. The best writing on the USSR provides historical perspective by stressing the acute impact of a "long, complex, and often painful Soviet historical experience" on their thinking, attitudes, and behavior. In this book Holloway continues and enhances this tradition through his

attempts to describe the Soviet viewpoint about nuclear weapons and nuclear war, military strategy, and foreign policy, among other topics.

The Soviet Union Today. James Cracraft, ed. Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. 350 pp. \$9.95. A collection of essays by specialists on the history, politics, science, military, economy, society, and the like of the USSR.

The Soviet Viewpoint. Georgi A. Arbatov and Willem Oltmans. Dodd Mead. \$13.95. 1983. Arbatov, a leading Soviet authority on the U.S., was interviewed for this book by Dutch journalist Oltman on topics such as the arms race, U.S.-Soviet relations, Poland and Afghanistan, and human rights. A common denominator in Arbatov's views here is that he blames the United States for all threats to world peace. Although reflexively anti-American, Arbatov's perspective is instructive for Americans who are trying to gain a better understanding of Soviet thinking. George Kennan comments, "One does not have to agree with many of Mr. Arbatov's views, or even with his understanding of historical events, to recognize that this is a uniquely revealing and significant record of the way Soviet-American relations look to one highly placed Soviet personality."

Survival Is Not Enough: Soviet Realities and America's Future. Richard Pipes. Simon & Schuster. 302 pp. \$16.95. A well-known Harvard historian and influential advisor on current U. S. foreign policy, Pipes represents the hard-line point of view. The Soviet intention to "bury us," he argues, derives inexorably not only from the dictates of Marxism's theoretical logic, but also from the Russian character and history. Pipes contends that the West "ought to assist those economic and political forces which are at work inside the Communist Bloc undermining the system..."

The Threat - Inside the Soviet Military Machine. Andrew Cockburn. Random House. 1983. Cockburn claims that the Pentagon presents us with an infallible image of the Soviet military machine for domestic political reasons, while the Soviets try to delude us into believing they are stronger than they really are. In contrast, Cockburn's view of the Soviet military is one of problems: strife between officers and draftees, and between first-year and second-year soldiers; Slavs as the only ethnic group in the military whom the high command feels it can trust; the imitate-every-weapon-system-developed-by-the-US syndrome, even when those systems are of questionable value.

The Treatment of the Soviet Union and Communism in Selected World History Textbooks, 1920-1970. Marvin Herschel Berman. University of Michigan Comparative Education Dissertation Series, 4124 School of Education Building, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

Two Worlds of Childhood: USSR and USA. Urie Bronfenbrenner. Simon & Schuster, NY, 1972. A classic comparison of family life and school systems.

Waiting for the Barbarians. J. M. Coetzee. Paperback. While not directly to do with the Soviet Union in any way, this South African novel about the effects of colonialism upon the colonizer is fascinating to use with students as a provocative metaphor for examining the idea of the "enemy," who - no matter who they may be - are always the "barbarians" through whom a country justifies its excesses.

What About the Russians - and Nuclear War? Ground Zero. (see Ground Zero Pairing Project in Organizations Section.) Pocket Books. Paper, \$3.95. Designed for high school, and information-oriented, this primer of Soviet history, politics, economics, and the like is concise, readable, and easily formatted for classroom use. The book particularly emphasizes the influence on modern Soviet attitudes and society of tradition and history.

CURRICULA

Challenge Kit: USSR. National Wildlife Federation, 1412 16th St., NW, Washington, DC 20036. Magazine, filmstrip, tapes of articles and suggested projects for students.

Decisionmaking in a Nuclear Age. Roberta Snow, Coordinator. Educators for Social Responsibility. Cambridge, MA 1983. \$12.50 plus \$2.50 p/h. Available from ESR. A three-to-twelve-week high school curriculum that helps students develop their abilities to participate in and propagate democracy and encourages the analysis of differing perspectives. In particular, discussions of the Soviet Union in several sections focus students on analyzing how they obtain their information about the Soviets and how those avenues of information affect their ability to make informed decisions.

Dialogue: A Teaching Guide to Nuclear Issues. Shelley Berman, Coordinator, and Greater Boston Educators for Social Responsibility. \$12.95 plus \$2.50 p/h. Available from ESR. A 250-page manual containing suggestions on how to introduce nuclear education into schools, guidelines for age-appropriate ways to talk to young people about nuclear issues and for presenting different points of view; curriculum ideas; and an extensive annotated bibliography of resources. A fine section on the Soviets is included.

The Elementary School Package. Ground Zero Pairing Project (See ORGANIZATIONS). \$9.95. A complete packet which can be duplicated for classroom use. Focuses on Soviet geography, people and culture. Includes map exercises; a comparison of native peoples of the US and USSR; Russian children's stories; information on home and school life of Soviet children; examples of Soviet children's art, with exercises; and a lesson on the alphabet with phrases, so that children can write simple letters to Soviet kids. Also has available a 60-minute audio tape on Russian fairy tales and growing up in Russia, \$5.95.

Focus on Soviet Reality. (See ORGANIZATIONS). Developing seminars for high school students and for adults traveling to the Soviet Union. The resources will be comprised of material from the US and Soviet popular arts (film, literature, television and other media) as a starting point for analysis of American and Soviet customs, values and assumptions. Also has available two pieces of contemporary Soviet literature in English translation, each accompanied by notes, a list of characters and a study guide.

Listening to Children: Soviet and American Voices. Lucile Burt. Educators for Social Responsibility. (See AUDIOVISUALS)

Perspectives: A Teaching Guide to Concepts of Peace, K-12. Shelley Berman, Coordinator, and Greater Boston Educators for Social Responsibility. \$12.95 plus \$2.50 p/h. Available from ESR. A 400-page resource with lessons on fear and aggression, stereotyping and prejudice, ethnocentrism, ideology, propaganda and images of the enemy, particularly pertinent for study of the Soviet Union.

The Secondary School Package. Ground Zero Pairing Project (See ORGANIZATIONS). \$9.95. Includes pamphlets on Soviet religious life, teenage life, and the Russian alphabet and language, as well as the Ground Zero primer What About the Russians - and Nuclear War? an accompanying curriculum guide and an eight-page "Mini-Course". Can be duplicated for classroom use.

Study of Life in the USSR. Social Studies School Services, P.O. Box 802, Culver City, CA 90230. Several activity packets dealing with the lives of twelve-year olds in the Soviet Union.

USSR Perspectives. Youthlink (See ORGANIZATIONS). \$5.00 plus p/h. Audio tape of a radio program in which two mothers and their 16-year old daughters discuss their preconceptions and what they learned during their journey to the Soviet Union.

US-USSR Youth Exchange. (See ORGANIZATIONS.) Resources from this group include: Soviet student essays on the Catcher in the Rye; discussion guides for economics, politics, geography and history, and literature; a typical Soviet school day; and two outstanding videotapes, What Soviet Children Are Saying About Nuclear Weapons and Styles in Soviet Education.

ORGANIZATIONS (See also RESOURCES)

American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies. 128 Encina Commons, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305. Write to them for a listing of their publications.

American Friends Service Committee, East-West Desk, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102. Provides a periodically updated listing of "Initiatives for bettering Soviet-American relations."

Bridges for Peace. Box 283, Norwich, VT 05055. Promotes and organizes exchange tours to the Soviet Union.

Children as Teachers of Peace, 999 Green St., San Francisco, CA 94133.

Citizens Exchange Council. 18 East 41st St., New York, NY 10017. Offers many tours to the Soviet Union simultaneously. Samples of these trips during 1984 included: Russian Theater, High School Track, Children's Literature, Peace and Education, Life in USSR, Contemporary Music, Central Asia, Art and History, University Students.

Committee on East-West Accord, 227 Massachusetts Ave., NE, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20002. A group seeking to reduce US-Soviet tensions via shared science, culture and trade.

Continuing the Peace Dialogue. P.O. Box 1710, Carmel Valley, CA 93924. A program of grass-roots diplomacy in which ordinary citizens are building bridges between the US and USSR. Trips in 1984 included: US-USSR Fact Finding Dialogue, Dialogue with University Community, Vacation - A Time to Get Acquainted, Educating Children for Peace, Art and Culture for Teachers, Post-Election Peacemaking.

Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR), US-USSR Reconciliation Program, Box 271, Nyack, NY 10960. "Forbidden Faces" poster series, featuring the faces of Soviet people of all ages. Also publishes a Directory of Initiatives.

Focus on Soviet Reality, 335 West 19th St., #C8, New York, NY 10011. A nonprofit group whose purpose is to stimulate discussion and scrutiny of everyday realities of life in the Soviet Union. Currently, they are developing two seminars - one for high school and one for adults traveling to the USSR. (See CURRICULA for details.)

Global Perspectives in Education, Information Exchange Network, 218 E. 18th St., New York, NY 10003. Publishes a "Resource List for Teaching About the USSR" - books for teachers, student materials, outreach centers and other sources of information. 8 pp., \$1.50.

Ground Zero Pairing Project. Earl Molander, P. O. Box 19049, Portland, OR 97219. In a major outreach effort, this group has facilitated the sending of 1,300 high school and community "portraits" to Soviet "sister" cities. Upon request, the Pairing Project will match any American city with a sister city in the Soviet Union.

The project also has available elementary, middle school and secondary school packets of materials on the Soviet Union and publishes a bibliography and an important newsletter, LINKAGES. (See CURRICULA)

The Ground Zero Pairing Project is now the "home" of all Ground Zero information and materials that used to be available from its Washington, D.C. office.

Harvard Soviet and East European Language and Area Center. 1737 Cambridge St., Cambridge, MA 02138. The Harvard Russian Research

Center has an excellent Teacher Newsletter and Teacher Resource Center, which provides information not only about Soviet written resources but also for learning about Russia and the Soviet Union through film, slides and music. One of the distinctions of this resource is its focus on classroom materials by Russians and/or Soviets themselves.

Information Center on Children's Cultures, US Committee for UNICEF, 331 E. 38th St., New York, NY 10016. Write for resource list, "The USSR in Children's Books." Enclose large self-addressed stamped envelope with \$.37 postage. School districts may arrange to borrow children's art works from around the world.

Institute for Soviet-American Relations. 2738 McKinley St., NW, Washington, DC 20015. This group, in collaboration with the Friends Committee on National Legislation, issues an outstanding newsletter, Surviving Together: An Update on Soviet-American Relations. (See RESOURCES).

International Academic & Information Exchange, P.O. Box 5523, Santa Monica, CA 90405. Publishes a newsletter and materials with teaching units about the countries of Eastern Europe and issues often related to the Soviets.

National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Inc. 162 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016. The Council believes that the common interests of the two countries transcend their disagreements. In the interest of these common interests, and of peace and friendship, the Council believes that a way can be found for peaceful coexistence and mutual cooperation between the two systems. Programs include an exchange of publications, materials and exhibits; cultural exchanges; a quarterly newsletter FRIENDSHIP NEWS; Camp Artek, an international camp on the Black Sea; twenty local affiliates with active programs including films, lectures, discussions and cultural activities.

Organizations Involved in Soviet-American Relations. The Forum Institute. June 1983. The Forum Institute, 1225 15th St., NW, Washington, DC 20005. A 220-page handbook sponsored by the Institute for Soviet-American Relations and produced from a survey of 131 organizations. Each entry gives a contact person, number of staff, and description of activities. A valuable reference.

Promoting Enduring Peace, P. O. Box 5103, Woodmont, CT 06460. The overall goals of this group's US-USSR programs are to help people become familiar with life in the Soviet Union and to promote better understanding between people in the two countries. The organization's activities consist of taking groups of people to the Soviet Union for "peace seminars," to confer with peace committees, and with religious, educational, labor, farm and other groups. They also take high school students to meet their Soviet counterparts; ten such meetings have been conducted during the past several years.

Russian Center, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. A well-known source of Soviet study. Their annotated bibliography for grades 6-8 is available from the Teachers Resource Center at Harvard's Russian Research Center (see above).

Soviet-American Book Exchange, 3101 Washington St., San Francisco, CA 94115. An organization created to promote contacts between the US and USSR in the world of books.

Space Bridge. Marc Sarkady, 124 Spectacle Pond Rd., Littleton, MA 01460. Organizes TV satellite hookups for live, visual Soviet-American dialogues.

US-USSR Reconciliation Program. Fellowship of Reconciliation, Box 271, Nyack, NY 10960. Several interesting items for order, aimed at personal contact between American and Soviet citizens. Materials include a US-USSR booklet about initiatives being taken by US citizens to promote superpower relations; a classroom-to-classroom project; a series of photographs of Soviet faces; two slide shows; and a curriculum in-progress.

US-USSR Youth Exchange. 3103 Washington St., San Francisco, CA 94115, (415) 346-4234. The goal of this program is to offer both Soviet and American students first-hand experience in breaking through stereotypes and building bridges between the two cultures. To this end, programs include the exchange of essays, tapes, and art between sister schools; bringing to the Soviet Union the movie E.T., the Harlem Children's Theater Company, and the Bread and Puppet Theater, while US students listen to popular Soviet rock and roll music, learn about the geography of the USSR through a simulation game, and "spend a day" at Moscow School #45 through slides, audio tapes, and photographs; a backpacking expedition in the Caucasus for American and Soviet teenagers; a network of Satellite Sister Schools; sports events involving mixed teams; and collaborative work projects.

Resources from this group include: discussion guides for economics, politics, geography and history, and literature; a typical Soviet school day; and two videotapes, What Soviet Children Are Saying About Nuclear Weapons and Styles in Soviet Education.

Youthlink. (See RESOURCES)

RESOURCES

Academic and Information Exchange. P. O. Box 5523, Santa Monica, CA 90405. Publishes an excellent newsletter that includes a teaching unit/study guide. The 12-page Spring, 1984 issue is devoted entirely to modern poetry from the Soviet Union. Also sponsors educators tours to the USSR.

The Citizen Diplomat. 35-38 N, Main St., FL 32601. A national report on the activities of individuals and organizations who are working to improve American/Soviet relations by increasing

communication and people-to-people contacts between ordinary American and Soviet citizens. 12 issues \$24; single copy \$3.

Cobblestone. 20 Grove Street, Peterborough, NH 03458. A history magazine for young people ages 8-14; the February 1985 issue focuses on the history of Soviet-American relations. 12 issues, \$18.50; single copy, \$2.25.

Current Digest of the Soviet Press. Business and Editorial Offices, Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 1314 Kinnear Rd., Columbus, OH 43212. A weekly compilation of translated articles from the Soviet press, this resource is one of the best sources for learning the Soviet point of view. Periodically, the editors put out compilations of articles that are appropriate for classroom use. A lesson plan using this resource, written by a high school English teacher, was published in the Harvard Russian Research Center's teacher newsletter, September, 1981.

Directory of Initiatives for US-USSR Reconciliation. Fellowship of Reconciliation, Box 271, Nyack, NY 10960. \$1.00. An informative booklet about initiatives being taken by US citizens. Includes a booklist. This group also has an excellent series of photographs Forbidden Faces, pictures of Soviet people. (See ORGANIZATIONS)

Fate of a Man. Mikhail Sholokhov. Reprinted in the curriculum Decisionmaking in a Nuclear Age. (See CURRICULA). World War II from the Russian point of view serves as a moving background for this superbly crafted and humanizing story by the prominent Russian novelist of And Quiet Flows the Don.

Forbidden Faces. Fellowship of Reconciliation (See Organizations). \$30/set plus \$2. p/h. A set of 12 black and white photos of Soviet people valuable for humanizing them.

International Affairs. Translated from the Russian, this journal details Soviet foreign policy. Available in libraries.

Mid-Term Report of the US/USSR Textbook Study Project. Howard D. Mehlinger, Director. Available from the Harvard Russian Research Center (See ORGANIZATIONS).

Misha Book Club, Imported Publications, 320 West Ohio St., Chicago, IL 60610. Yearly subscription fee, \$30.00. Imported Publications is the largest importer of books and periodicals in English and Spanish from the USSR and other socialist and developing countries. The Misha Book Club is a children's book club specializing in Soviet and East European children's books written by classical authors, such as Tolstoy, Pushkin and Chekhov, as well as contemporary authors. The book club also features selections drawn from traditional Russian folk and fairy tales. 18 books are offered in three age divisions: pre-school, 5-8, and 9-12 to aid children in breaking stereotypes and enhancing their global understanding.

New Times Journal. A Soviet weekly of world affairs.

Peace Link. Bob Broedel, ed., P.O. Box 20049, Tallahassee, FL 32316. A networking newsletter about improving relations between the two superpowers.

People in Important Places: A Two-Sided Calendar 1985. Jim Terr. Blue Canyon Productions, Box 509, Las Vegas, NM 87701. \$4.00 pp.; two for \$6; ten for \$2.00 each. For kindergarten - college.) 13" x 26" color photos of ordinary Soviet people taken with a 3-D camera on an unguided tour of six cities. The photographer says: "I don't mean to minimize the serious difficulties [between the two countries] but it is clear to me that war - or Cold War - dehumanizes the adversary, and this makes things more difficult, dangerous and insoluble. I want to rehumanize the adversary..." His calendar is an attempt to do so. Terr also has these photos in a set of 21 3-D slides with a 3-D "personal" viewer (for one person at a time), \$16.00 pp. Terr also is available to present a 40-min. slide show with even more slides. The slide presentations are particularly valuable for classrooms. The emphasis is non-political and unbiased.

Pen Pal Exchanges. According to Claudia Zaslavsky, New York Metro ESR educator and Soviet tour leader, "Soviet educators are eager for such exchanges, but there are problems. The USSR receives many letters in English from children in English-speaking countries. However, few Soviet children under the age of twelve can write adequately in English." Therefore, those interested in pen pal exchanges are encouraged to translate letters into Russian or exchange children's art work, accompanied by a letter from the entire class or the school. Write return address and send to USSR-USA Friendship Society, c/o House of Friendship, or to the Pioneer Palace, (in any city; advisable to avoid Moscow because it is deluged with such exchanges). Other exchange contacts are:

USSR-USA Friendship Society
14 Kalinin Prospect
Moscow, USSR

USSR-USA Friendship Society
21, Fontanka
Leningrad 191011, USSR

Mrs. Antonina Lyashenko
Pioneer Palace
Vorobjevskoe Highway 11/1
Lenin Hills Moscow, USSR 117334

Pioneer Palace Central
Nevsky Prospect & Fontana
Leningrad, USSR

Ukrainian Republic Peace Comm.
House of Friendship
5A Kirov St. 252021 Kiev - 21
Ukrainian SSR, USSR
Att: Mr. Vladislav Yershov

Antonia Nikolayevna, Principal
School #38
Michurincki Prospect, d. 40
CCCP, Moscow

Alexandra G. Dobrzhinetskaya
International Club Director
School #299
Lenskaya, #24
Moscow 129327

Galina A. Morozova, Principal
School #238
#24 Timiriazevskaya St., #14
Moscow 125422

Social Education. Journal of the National Council for the Social Studies. Special Issue, April, 1981 on teaching about the Soviet Union.

Soviet Life. Soviet Embassy, Soviet Information Dept., 1706 18th St., N.W., Washington, DC 20009. \$8.35 per year. Illustrated magazine. According to Youthlink, "the text is sometimes propagandistic and too difficult for elementary students, but the photos give a good feeling for contemporary Soviet life..."

Soviet Military Power. Third edition. Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. \$6.50. 136 pp. A yearly Pentagon publication that analyzes Soviet military capabilities vis a vis ours. At his press conference for this book, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger characterized the burgeoning Soviet arsenal as motivated by the goal of "world domination - it's just that simple."

Like its predecessors, this booklet claims US inferiority as an argument for the Reagan Administration nuclear weapons buildup. Some defense analysts, however, have pointed out methodological bias in this pamphlet: comparison by numbers and size only; melodramatic language in characterizing Soviet capability, while similar American capacity is either downplayed or ignored; and selective evidence. For example, the book states that in the 1970s the United States only built some bombers and short range missiles. Not mentioned is that the '70s was the decade of MIRVing, enabling us to more than double our strategic nuclear warheads.

Surviving Together. Newsletter of the Institute for Soviet-American Relations (ISAR). (See ORGANIZATIONS). Describes positive initiatives and activities of the private sector to improve relations with the Soviet Union. Some exchanges are in the arts, sciences, professions, trades, media and academia. Other current information includes legislative updates, world-wide satellite communications, tourism, cooperative ventures, East-West trade, Visa statistics, government activities and availability of resource materials. Highly recommended as a teaching resource. Free sample copy available from ESR with .37 SASE.

What About the Russians? Sanford Gottlieb. S.T.O.P. 1982. 54 pp. Available from ESR. \$3.00 plus \$2.50 p/h. The readability and balanced approach of this pamphlet on the Soviets recommend it for use in high school. Gottlieb, Executive Director of United Campuses to Prevent Nuclear War (UCAM), addresses the question most frequently asked in discussions on the nuclear arms race: "But what about the Russians?" He examines the sources of US distrust of the Soviets, their expansionism, fears, and over-all foreign policy goals, both within a historical context and with a view to discerning common interests between the US and USSR.

Whence the Threat to Peace? 2d. Edition. Military Publishing House, Moscow. 1982. Available from Imported Publications, Inc., 320 West Ohio St., Chicago, IL 60610. This pamphlet is the Soviet

counterpart of the US yearly Pentagon report Soviet Military Power (see above) written by the equivalent of the Russian Pentagon. As its title indicates, in this booklet the Soviets place the blame for the nuclear threat on the US and claim that their weapons' buildup is only following suit. Read in concert with our similar pamphlet, this resource would convey to older students and adults - high school and above - both the tragedy and the irony of the mirror images the two superpowers have of each other.

Youthlink. 4835 Penn Ave. South, Minneapolis, MN 55409. \$15 per year for 6 issues. Youthlink is the newsletter of the group by the same name "dedicated to helping young people imagine life-affirming solutions to the global problems which threaten us. [Their] goal is to facilitate the exchange of ideas, information and resources among adults and young people working together to create a more just and peaceful world." Publishes a six-page Reading List for elementary-high school students on the geography, history, schools, folklore, recreation, peoples and cultures of the USSR. Also has an excellent, special 12-page issue of their newsletter on US-Soviet youth exchanges.

AUDIOVISUALS

Citizens Exchange Council, 18 East 41st St., New York, NY 10017. (212) 889-7960. CEC (see ORGANIZATIONS) has several documentaries of life in the USSR, including: "First Encounters: A Russian Journal," which documents a young American woman's personal attempt to get beyond stereotypes (18 min., 16 mm. color film or videotape; rental \$25 and \$20 respectively); "Women of Russia," giving behind-the-scenes views of Soviet women's lives (2 hrs., video cassette, purchase \$225); and "Significant Encounters: USA-USSR," a sound filmstrip based on the reactions of American students to their experiences on study-tours in the USSR during 1981 and '82 (15 min., rental \$10). (CEC is a membership organization that arranges exchange programs and produces educational materials to increase understanding between Americans and the peoples of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.)

The First Fifty Years: Reflections on US-Soviet Relations. Quest Productions, 4560 Horton St., Emeryville, CA 94608. 3/4" video, 1/2" VHS or Beta. 60 min. Narrated by Harrison Salisbury of the New York Times. Traces highlights of the relationship between the US and USSR from 1934 to the present, using old footage and interviews with contemporary scholars, like George Kennan. Includes the KAL incident, Gary Powers and the U-2 incidents and the Stalinist purges.

People in Important Places Jim Terr. (See RESOURCES)

The Stanley Foundation. 420 East Third St., Muscatine, IA 52761. \$5.00 per title. Sample titles of audio-cassettes include: Key Problems in US-Soviet Relations, Soviet Involvement and Influence in the Third World, The US-USSR Economic Relationship. A complete listing of program titles is available on request.

US versus USSR: Who's Ahead? Produced by Gary Krane. Ideal Communications, P. O. Box 53398, Washington, DC 20003. (202) 543-7777. 3/4" color video, 29 min., 1983. Rental \$31.00; purchase \$49.00. Narrated by Martin Sheen. Accompanying Study and Discussion Guide. In this film military leaders, defense specialists, and former CIA analysts discuss four questions: Is the USSR superior to the US in military forces? Are Warsaw Pact forces superior to those of NATO? Are the Soviets more capable than we of military intervention around the world? and Is our best guarantee of national security to continue to strive for military superiority over the Soviets? The film concludes that the pursuit of military superiority is a chimera.

What About the Russians? Educational Film and Video Project, Dep't. D. 11725 Seabright Ave., Santa Cruz, CA 95062 (408) 427-2627. 26 min. color video or film. Rental \$35.00. 14 prominent Americans, experts in science, government and the military, including Robert McNamara, George Kennan, William Colby (former CIA Director), Randall Forsberg, Richard Garwin, Herbert Scoville, Kosta Tsipis, and Paul Warnke, discuss Soviet arsenals, treaty compliance, and civil defense, among other topics.

What About the Russians? Produced by In the Public Interest. In the Public Interest, 303 Capital Gallery West, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, Washington, DC 20024. \$15.00. In the Public Interest is a radio program. This two-part cassette, each 30 min., includes a discussion guide and resource list. Soviet specialists, military analysts, NATO representatives, community leaders and representatives of US grassroots organizations share their perceptions of the Soviet Union.

What Soviet Children Are Saying About Nuclear Weapons. Educators for Social Responsibility. 20 min. color videotape, 3/4" U-matic, 1/2" Beta or VHS. Rental: ESR members, \$35; non-ESR members, \$45. An excellent resource and discussion starter about both the nuclear arms race and images of the Soviets, appropriate for showing to students ten and older as well as to adults. The tape presents interviews with Soviet children, 10-15, conducted by American psychiatric researchers in the Soviet Union in the summer of 1983. An effective technique for using this tape in the classroom is for teachers to ask the same questions of their students as were asked in the interviews, have the students write out their responses before they view the tape, and then listen to the responses of the Soviet school children to the same questions.

Listening to Children: Soviet and American Voices. Lucile Burt. \$5.00 plus \$2.50 p/h. ESR. A 60-page discussion guide for both this videotape and There's A Nuclear War Going On Inside Me (available from ESR). The booklet is filled with superb ideas for using these tapes in different ways and for different purposes, both with adults and in classrooms of younger and older students.